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ABSTRACT

The document introduces and lists tape recordings of Adlai E. Stevenson's speeches from 1952 until his death in 1965. The objective is to supplement the tapes and to aid in their usage by offering background information. The guide is presented in two sections. Section I offers an overview of the political atmosphere in 1952 and 1956 and Stevenson's rise to national prominence. It also discusses the issues of the 1952 campaign, the personalities of the candidates, and three categories of speeches: (1) rally/whistlestop speeches; (2) speeches on major issues; and (3) inspirational speeches. An annotated bibliography lists five books representing a selection of the best sources of analysis of Stevenson's speaking style as well as some of the more interesting and less well known books about him. Section II, the major portion of the document, lists the speeches in chronological order, covering the tape number, date, occasion, and topic. The speeches date from the governor's report on January 2, 1952 to the last interview before his death on July 14, 1965. They include presidential nomination acceptance speeches, campaign speeches, press conferences, television appearances, interviews, ambassadorial speeches, and United Nations speeches. (CK)

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by

MICHAEL MAHER

Most of the speeches in this collection were recorded during the years 1952, 1954, and 1956 as Adlai Stevenson campaigned for the presidency and for Democratic congressional candidates in the off-year elections. They are historical documents not only because they preserve the vocal legacy of a public figure whose impact on American politics derived uniquely from the force of these speeches rather than the power of public office, but also because they illustrate a style of speaking that has been made obsolete by television and the requirements of the evening news for capsule summaries of political positions.

What was the special potency of the Stevenson style? Essentially, it was the sympathetic chemistry of a complex personality: thoughtful, but bemused; warmly human, but burdened; with a quick partisan flair, yet free of the self-serving instincts of most politicians. Neither he nor General Eisenhower were ordinary politicians, and this made the elections of 1952 and 1956 all the more unusual as political campaigns. To understand the impact of Stevenson's speeches, one must know something of their setting.

In 1952, the Republican party had been out of office for twenty years. However widespread public weariness with Truman and the Democrats might be, the GOP defeat in 1948 demonstrated the durable shadow of Hooverism and public mistrust of the party's Old Guard, represented by Senator Robert Taft of Ohio. There was widespread fear among Republicans that the party could not win with Taft, and in losing would be relegated to a minor party, the vehicle for younger right wing figures like Joseph McCarthy, Richard Nixon, and William Knowland. To prevent the nomination of Senator Taft, the moderate wing of the party led by Governor Dewey and Henry Cabot Lodge secured the nomination of General Eisenhower. They hoped to mollify the Taft forces by nominating Richard Nixon for Vice President. Nixon at the time was a California Senator who had gained public attention for his role in the investigation of Alger Hiss' communist connections in the State Department.

It is practically impossible in the 1980's to imagine the popularity General Eisenhower enjoyed and the trust he inspired. His campaign would become a crusade to clean up the "mess in Washington", and almost as an afterthought, to do something about the Korean War.

In contrast to this appealing and magnetic figure, the Democrats seemed in chronic disarray at their convention. Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee had defeated President Truman in the New Hampshire primary, and the 1948 split between Dixiecrats and Wallace Progressives was still festering. The Roosevelt coalition of big labor, blacks, and the Old South was strained to the point of collapse over such issues as civil rights, the Taft-Hartly labor law, and the Korean War. With no clearly leading candidate, the 76 year old Vice President, Alben Barkley at one point appeared the most likely nominee of the convention.

A little known, vaguely attractive alternate candidate was the one term Governor of Illinois, Adlai Stevenson. Because he was liberal enough to suit the big city and labor sections of the party, moderate enough to placate the South, with a reform record in Illinois that freed him of the Truman taint, and a reputation as a good speaker who might be able to win independent votes away from Eisenhower, Stevenson enjoyed increasing attention as the Convention drew near. The fact that he did not want the nomination only enhanced his appeal among independent voters. After his Welcoming Address to the convention as host Governor, he was nominated in one of the rare genuine drafts in American political history.

Governor Stevenson's Acceptance Speech in which he promised to "Talk sense to the American people" and summon them to their responsibilities of leadership of the free world, captured the voters' attention and charged the campaign with intense excitement.

The 1952 campaign marked a great watershed in American campaign styles. Although television was used regularly for the first time by the candidates, radio, newspapers and newsreels were still the common communication media. That year saw the first extensive use of airplanes for campaign swings, but the railroad whistlestop was still common practice. Great party rallies in the big cities were still used as settings for major speeches, but fewer independent voters attended such party spectables. In some ways, Stevenson's speaking style would have been more effective for today's media. He developed fresh speeches on different issues every few days, had a sparkling spontaneous wit and a refreshing surprise at being swept up in a national campaign, all of which could feed the nightly news shows' hunger for campaign coverage. But his speeches were often intricate with a kind of reasoned argument and oratory, not to mention acknowledgements of local politicians that would not fit a 2 minute or 60 second spot on the evening news. In 1952 the most common complaint of reporters was chat Stevenson's painstaking revisions of his speeches make them late for press deadlines. And many was the time a televised speech would be cut off just as it reached a climax because the alotted time was over.

The Issues

There were two major issues in the 1952 campaign, the "mess in Washington" and Korea. Both involved the question of possible communist subversion in the federal government. In contrast, such problems as inflation and Civil Rights (desegregation) were minor issues.

The charge of a "mess in Washington" had been standard Republican rhetoric since 1936. In 1952 it was recast to include charges of cronyism in the Truman administration and the suspicion of communists in the State Department. But when Republicans shouted "it's time for a change" Democrats cried "depression!" and charged that Eisenhower was merely a dupe for Old Guard Republicans who wanted to destroy the New Deal. Voters had heard both sides for twenty years, and Stevenson was wise not to get embroiled in this debate. "I guess the Republicans", he said, "are out of sorts, and need I add, out of office."

The other issues of the campaign involved more serious questions about the basic orientation of American domestic and foreign policy. This was especially true of the Korea/communism issue. Republicans such as Nixon and McCarthy argued for loyalty oaths and a range of devices of dubious constitutionality to root out the communists they believed infested the government, schools, and universities. In foreign policy they were joined by John Foster Dulles who threatened the "liberation" of Eastern Europe and a "rollback" of communism in Asia. The choice of General MacArthur as keynote speaker at the Republican convention seemed to link the party to his strategy of taking the Korean war to the Chinese border. And when General Eisenhower promised to go to Korea if elected, voters might fairly assume that he meant to take personal command of the military operations there. It was a chilling moment in the Cold War, and the whole world - peace itself - was held hostage to the policies that would be followed by America as a consequence of this election.

On the Democratic side, Stevenson argued that communist aggression must be met as, in Korea, with appropriate force. But the real contest in the world was for minds. When Americans think of communism, he said, they think of what they have to lose. When the people of Asia and Africa under imperialist European governments think of communism, they think only of what they have to gain - especially when it seems they have nothing to lose. The challenge of world leadership facing America was to present her own values of democracy, personal freedom, and economic development as a better alternative for these emerging national states than communist tyranny. America must make its case in terms of what it was for rather than what it was against. This theme was articulated in major speeches at the American Legion Convention, at Salt Lake City, and in Fireside chats. They are remarkable not only for their eloquence in restating the liberal tradition in America for international affairs, but for their consistency with the Convention speeches.

The issue of inflation and high taxes was a hardy perennial in political campaigns. Stevenson tried to remind voters that taxes were vital to the public benefits enjoyed by all Americans, and necessary to extend those benefits to the less fortunate in the country.

In those days before Freedom Marches, "sit-ins" and school desegregation orders, Civil Rights was a relatively minor issue which could suddenly explode against a Democratic candidate, but do very little to help him. There were occasional embarrassments in the campaign, as when Stevenson stayed in a segregated hotel in New Orleans, but small victories too, such as the speech in Richmond to an auditorium audience which for the first time was not segregated.

Personalities

As in most elections, the issues in 1952 were less decisive in deciding the outcome than the voters' perception of the leadership qualities of the candidates. In 1952, the major turning points of the campaign were Senator Nixon's "Checkers" speech, and General Eisenhower's pledge to go to Korea. In 1956 the Hungarian uprising and the Suez crisis rallied public opinion behind the Eisenhower administration. In contrast, Governor Stevenson's courageous and cool direction of operations restoring order at a state prison after a riot in 1952 won little recognition by the public at large. He continued to labor under the "egghead" label, as though intellectuals were disqualified from seeking public office. In 1956, Eisenhower's health after two serious heart attacks, and the disasterous consequences of the Dulles foreign policy in Eastern Europe and Suez made no appreciable impression on the voters. Such was the invincibility of the Eisenhower mystique.

The most dangerous moment of the 1952 campaign for the Republicans came with the revelation in mid-September that Senator Nixon kept a secret political fund of contributions by wealthy supporters to meet his personal and political expenses in Washington. At this early point in the campaign, the public was beginning to listen to accusations that the Taft wing had wrung concessions from Eisenhower, and Nixon appeared to be a major liability to the campaign with his harsh and often reckless attacks on the Democrats. For a time the General considered dropping Nixon from the ticket. But in a television speech that has become something of a classic in American political rhetoric, Nixon denied any wrongdoing, accused wives of Democrats of having mink coats while his wife only had a cloth coat, and insisted that no matter what happened, he wouldn't give up the family dog, Checkers, whom he had bought for his children with some of the money in his political fund.

Voters formed their own opinion of Senator Nixon after this speech, but Eisenhower kept him on the ticket and the whole affair became blurred after a story emerged that Stevenson had used a similar

fund to supplement the low salaries of his aides and cabinet members. The decisive break for the Republicans came when General Eisenhower pledged he would go to Korea if elected, to make a personal evaluation of the war there. The November 1952 Eisenhower victory was overwhelming.

However, the Democrats, largely because of Governor Stevenson's efforts, maintained a large and effective minority in Congress, and would recapture control in 1954 which they have maintained for a quarter of a century. As for Adlai Stevenson, he emerged as a major national and international figure, more than a titular political leader, a kind of liberal conscience for the nation during the Cold War.

The speeches from the 1954 and 1956 campaigns seldom return to the sparkling freshness found in 1952. In part this was due to the seriousness with which Stevenson began to view the dangerous drift of the Republican administration "stalled in the middle of the road while the world goes whirling by." His emphasis turned increasingly to foreign affairs, often to the dismay of advisors who felt he should stick to partisan issues. After 1961, the speeches in this collection generally relate to international affairs and frequently, as in the 1965 Geneva speech to the UN Committee on Economic Development, we have a stilted quality.

The Speeches

For the student of rhetorical style, the speeches in this collection fall into the following broad categories.

1. The Rally/Whistlestop Speeches

   These speeches, which were given at political rallies, emphasize partisan issues, the GOP divisions, the memory of the Depression, and the devotion of the Democratic party to the interests of particular constituencies. Commonly the speeches begin with an acknowledgement of local candidates and a few words about the local community.

2. Speeches on Major Issues

   Contrary to the Rally speech, these were often given to audiences who were opposed to the views Stevenson held. For example, he spoke against McCarthyism at the American Legion Convention, against segregation in Richmond. These speeches were thoroughly researched positions on the major issues developed by Stevenson and his staff.

3. Image Speeches

This category includes speeches such as the one given at Salt Lake City, in acceptance of the 1956 nomination. and in Fresno during the 1956 primary in which Stevenson tried to evoke an image of American ideals and the country's opportunities for free world leadership. For some admirers they were his best speeches, but many tired of their rhetorical effect without political substance. They might inspire an audience, but not stir it to work for the candidate's election. Nevertheless, these speeches tend to be the most memorable and the most enduring.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The interested student of Stevenson and his speeches will find many good biographies available in most libraries. The following titles are not intended to be exhaustive, but rather to indicate the best sources of analysis of the Governor's speaking style, and point out some of the more interesting and less well known books on Stevenson. Those interested in the evolution of Adlai Stevenson's speaking style may consult the Papers, whose early volumes contain many revealing and important examples of the evolution of his thinking and speaking style. Unfortunately, there are no known recordings of Stevenson from his years as President of the Chicago Council on Foreign Affairs, or as Chairman of the Chicago Committee to Aid the Allies. Several recordings of addresses from his gubernatorail years are available in the Stevenson collection of the Illinois State Historical Library in Springfield.

1. Johnson, Walter D. The Papers of Adlai E. Stevenson. (New York: Little, Brown, 1972-79. 6v.)

Volumes 3-6 contain material from 1952-1965. These texts often differ from the recordings because of last minute changes, or because a reading copy of the speech was not available. In many cases, of course, there are no texts for the rally speeches.

2. Martin, John B. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1976) and Adlai Stevenson and the World (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1978)

These are the most detailed biographies presently available, and the most elaborate of the content and style of Stevenson's speeches. While there are many questionable interpretive aspects of these books, as a speech writer for the campaigns of 1952 and 1956, Martin offers very fine insight into the construction of those speeches, and effectively recreates the atmosphere and memorable incidents of speeches during those campaigns.

3. Cooke, Alistair, Six Men (New York: Knopf, 1977)

The chapter on Stevenson begins with an unflattering episode during the primary campaign in California in 1956. While it does not demonstrate the best of Stevenson's speaking, it certainly portrays vividly the character of political campaigning in America, and gives painful resonance to some of the brief awkward talks recorded in this collection. (e.g., Tape no. 97-98).

4. Harris, Patricia. Adlai Stevenson, the Springfield Years (Nashville: Aurora Publishers, 1975)

Recalls the very personal impact the Governor had on professional journalists, so many of whom, like Alistair Cooke and Eric Sevareid, became personal friends of the Governor.

5. Walton, Richard. The Remnants of Power (New York: Coward-McCann, 1968)

Only parts of this book deal with Stevenson's speeches in the U.N., but it offers a close look and unpartisan analysis of his working style and relationship to policy makers in the Kennedy-Johnson administration.

This guide was prepared by Michael Maher in March 1980.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON SPEECHES FROM THE

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Tape Recording	Date	Occasion and topics covered
1	1/2/52	Governor's Report (original tape dated 7/26/52 but probably an error)
2	7/26/52	Acceptance Speech - Democratic National Convention
3	8/27/52	American Legion - Anti-McCarthyism and the meaning of patriotism
4	8/27/52	Jumping Rock, New Jersey -- An attack on the divided Republican party, warns that the problems of the future are complex, and endorses the New Jersey Democratic senatorial candidate
5	8/28/52	Civil Rights means equal opportunities in education, in employment, and decent living conditions
6	8/28/52	Speech to Liberal Party, New York - Witty, good rally speech on liberalism and the challenges of a free society
7	9/1/52	Hamtramck, Michigan - Bipartisan foreign policy, speech given to auto worker community of East European extraction, criticizes GOP talk of "liberation" for East Europe
8	9/5/52	Broadcast Speech at Denver, Colorado - Time for a Change theme, calls the GOP a two-headed elephant trying to swim in both directions in rough water, discusses the corruption issue
9	9/6/52	Kasson, Minnesota - Agricultural policy
10	9/9/52	San Francisco, California - Opens with cat story (Adlai and Grover), war is not an inevitable part of the struggle between tyranny and individual freedom, and his strategy to meet communist threat to America

Tape Recording	Date	Occasion and topics covered
11	9/10/52	San Jose and all of Madera, California
12	9/10/52	Tracy and Modesto, California
13	9/10/52	Bakersfield, California
14	9/10/52	Fresno, California - Tapes 11-14 are from a series of whistlestops in the San Joaquin valley. Topics include agriculture and irrigation. In Fresno he uses the line "I'll offer to stop telling the truth about the Republicans if they stop telling lies about the Democrats".
15	9/15/52	Press Conference, Springfield, Illinois #1
16	9/15/52	Press Conference, Springfield, Illinois #2 - Tapes 15-16 are from the first major press conference of the campaign with national or Washington press corps. Stevenson and Wilson Wyatt (his campaign manager) discuss their new campaign strategy, the problem of recording TV spots or speeches, and reply to questions about divisions in the Democratic party being as serious as in the GOP; e.g. on Civil Rights. Stevenson replies to questions on his relationship to Truman and the "Mess in Washington" issue, and questions on diplomatic representation at the Vatican. It was a rough session. He had expected the same easy relationship with the press in Springfield. He held no more press conferences in the campaign.
17	9/19/52	Springfield, Massachusetts - The New England Tradition
18	9/19/52	Springfield, Massachusetts
19	9/19/52	Hartford, Connecticut - Nuclear Power (atomic power as it was termed in the 50's). The U.S. has the power to make the world a desert or to make the desert bloom.

Tape Recording	Date	Occasion and topics covered
20	9/20/52	Arriving at Washington Airport - This was just after the story broke on Nixon's secret expense fund, Stevenson will not make a speech because it's the Jewish New Year.
21	9/20/52	Richmond, Virginia #1
22	9/20/52	Richmond, Virginia #2 - Tapes 21-22 are on the New South, political tradition and economic promise, to an unsegregated overflow crowd. Note the loud applause for early rally type remarks, less or none on civil rights issue, then applause for insistence on saying the same thing North and South.
23	9/22/52	ICFTU Convention, New York City - Stevenson's labor policies, in favor of amending Taft-Hartley labor law.
24	9/22/52	AF of L Speech - Labor policies
25	9/23/52	Baltimore (Armory) - Inflation. This was the night of the Nixon Checkers speech.
26	9/24/52	Baltimore (Breakfast)
27	9/26/52	Indianapolis, Indiana and Vendôme Hotel, Evansville Indiana - In order, these speeches were given at the Evansville courthouse, the Vendome Hotel, and Indianapolis. The Evansville speech was given outdoors at the courthouse. Stevenson's delivery was stiff and uneasy, bothered by interruptions of "Can't hear" and "I like Ike" from the audience. At the end of the speech he makes a gaffe by referring to labor "goons", claiming they would not control his labor policies as President. "Goons" was a Chicago Tribune epitet for labor organizers and Stevenson's use of the term alienated many in the labor movement. The speech to party workers at the Vendôme Hotel later has an entirely different mood, warm, touching, kind, and very effective. At Indianapolis Stevenson talked about what government programs accomplish for the public. It would become his standard "budget with a heart" speech.

Tape Recording	Date	Occasion and topics covered
28	9/27/52	Louisville, Kentucky - Korea
29	9/29/52	Fireside Chat from Chicago (NBC) - Stevenson's reaction to the Checkers speech and explanation of his own special fund. He defends the Democratic record and attacks GOP campaign methods.
30	10/3/52	Columbus, Ohio - Topics include welfare, racial discrimination, housing, slum clearance, rural electrification, hospitals medical care, education and social security.
31	10/4/52	Fort Dodge, Iowa - Speech on farm policy and perishable crops. Intended as a major speech but delivered in freezing weather, bitter wind, on a bad public address system to nearly empty bleachers.
32	10/7/52	Detroit, Michigan - Communism and the Democratic record
33	10/8/52	Field House, University of Wisconsin - Ideal student speech on eggheads, McCarthyism, and Wisconsin's progressive tradition.
34	10/9/52	Speech to Luncheon Party, Lorain Hotel, Madison, Wisconsin and Airport, St. Joseph, Missouri - At St. Joseph airport Stevenson attacks the GOP millionaire campaign.
35	10/8 or 10/9/52	Waukeshaw, Wisconsin - "Shopping list" speech, covering agriculture, labor, inflation, prosperity.
36	10/9/52	Illinois Motorcade - large crowds and late schedule permits only a brief greeting.
37	10/9/52	St. Louis, Missouri - On the New Frontier of American opportunities, a ten point program giving his views on the role of government in modern life. Detailed analysis of speech appears in Martin, vol. 1 Appendix F, Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois. The speech received little public attention.

Tape Recording	Date	Occasion and topics covered
38	10/11/52	Nashville, Tennessee - Enthusiastic reception despite rainy weather. Speaks on his southern ancestry, the democratic tradition in the South, and TVA.
39	10/14/52	Salt Lake City, Utah - American leadership in the world linked with ideals of liberty of conscience.
40	10/16/52	TV Talk Los Angeles, California - Korea
41	10/18/52	With John N. Garner and Sam Rayburn, Uvalde, Texas
42	10/22/52	Akron, Ohio - Typical rally speech
43	10/22/52	Buffalo, New York - Enthusiastic crowd in the evening, attacks GOP and Dulles' liberation policy.
44	10/22/52	Toledo, Ohio
45	10/22/52	South Bend Railroad Station - Brief whistlestop
46	10/22/52	Notre Dame University - Speaks on the depression, and how U.S. can rid the world of the disease of communism.
47	10/23/52	Erie, Pennsylvania - Whistlestop
48	10/23/52	Youngstown, Ohio - Depression, the Democratic record
49	10/23/52	Cleveland, Ohio - Speaks on the Hiss case, and McCarthyism. Delivery is unsteady in the beginning until he is interrupted by audience, then superb.
50	10/24/52	Rochester, Syracuse, New York - On the U.N., Korea, and the Democratic record in Defense.
51	10/25/52	Pittsfield, Massachusetts - Just after Ike's "I shall go to Korea" speech with J. F. Kennedy, then senatorial candidate, Stevenson attacks GOP campaign tactics.

Tape Recording	Date	Occasion and topics covered
52	10/25/52	Michigan Hall, Boston, Massachusetts - Answer to "I shall go to Korea". The solution lies in Moscow, not in Korea.
53	10/26/52	Veterans' Breakfast, Boston, Massachusetts - Sunday, no politicking
54	10/26/52	Volunteer Breakfast, Boston, Massachusetts - Sunday, no politicking
55	10/26 and 10/27/52	New Bedford, Connecticut and Providence, Rhode Island (Courthouse Steps) - Rejects Senator McCarron's Providence, R. I. speech on communism.
56	10/30/52	Motorcade talks at Hazelton, Pennsylvania and Camden, New Jersey; major business address at Reading, Pennsylvania - Bread and butter issues and communism, and his opposition to Taft Hartley law. Attacks the GOP Old Guard.
57	10/30/52	Pottsdown, Lancaster, Pennsylvania
58	10/30/52	Lancaster, Pennsylvania - Bread and butter rally speech
59	10/30/52	York-Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
60	10/30/52	Harrisburg and Altoona, Pennsylvania and whistlestops
61	10/30/52	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
62	10/30/52	Johnstown, Pennsylvania 10/30/52; William Fulbright (substitute) Cumberland, Maryland 10/31/52 - Tapes 61-62 at the time of Menard prison riot in Illinois.
63	10/31/52	Brooklyn, New York - Korea
64	10/31/52	William Fulbright for and about Adlai E. Stevenson, Wilmington, Delaware
65	10/31/52	William Fulbright and Mrs. Ives for Adlai E. Stevenson at Martinsburg, West Virginia and Silver Springs, Maryland

Tape Recording	Date	Occasion and topics covered
66	11/1/52	Alliance, Canton, Mansfield, Ohio - Good whistlestop style speech. Campaign begins to exhaust him.
67	11/1/52	Bucyrus and Lima, Ohio
68	11/1/52	Crestline, Ohio and Ft. Wayne, Indiana
69	11/1/52	Gary, Indiana - Depression
70	11/1/52	Chicago Stadium, Chicago, Illinois - On Republican controlled newspapers and the mistake Independents make in putting their hopes in the GOP. Speech ends with moving "I see an America" litany similar to Martin Luther King "I have a Dream" in 1963.
71	11/3/52	Studebaker Theatre, Chicago, Illinois
72	1952	Bill Bentley; Anti-Communism, Peace, etc. Place unidentified
73	1953	Kyoto, Japan
74	1/7/53	State Report
75	1954	Springfield, Massachusetts
76	3/7/54	With John Sparkman, Miami Beach, Florida - "Crusades, Communism, and Corruption," McCarthyism, and Dulles' policy of "liberation". The GOP is half Eisenhower, half McCarthy.
77	4/2/54	Charlotte, North Carolina
78	5/26/54	Meridian, Mississippi
79	7/10/54	Eugene, Oregon Part I
80	9/10/54	Eugene, Oregon Part II
81	9/18/54	Indianapolis, Indiana - Opens congressional campaign attacking Nixon for courting mistrust and division. Criticizes the administration for its policy of giveways of natural resources and for a tax policy which favors the rich. Defends atomic energy, TVA, and the rural electrification record of the Democrats. "Have we lost our vision of a nation strong, tranquil, and free?"

Tape Recording	Date	Occasion and topics covered
82	10/20/54	San Franscisco, California - Introduced by Pat Brown. Stevenson speaks on divisions in GOP on foreign policy, America's falling prestige in the world, the importance of our Asian and African foreign policy.
83	11/7/54	Dedication Ceremonies, Libertyville-Fremont High School. Part 1
84	11/7/54	Dedication Ceremonies, Libertyville-Fremont High School. Part 2 - In tapes 83-84 Stevenson speaks on his love of Illinois and learning. "Ignorance is the curse of God, Shakespeare says, and knowledge the wing whereby we fly to heaven. May this great school long serve this great and growing community, and serve it greatly."
85	7/6/55	National Education Association, Chicago, Illinois - Speech on education needs, the shortage of teachers, inadequate budget spending for education.
86	2/4/56	Fresno, California - Lincoln's humor "Jeff Davis is a praying man"; conservation, Dulles, and housing.
87	2/17/56	Salt Lake City, Utah - Reacting to Nixon's remark that the desegregation of schools order in the Supreme Court was handed down by a Republican Chief Justice.
88	2/28/56	KRCA TV "Today" Program Interview with Dave Garroway.
89	5/3/56	On Eric Severeid News; Adlai E. Stevenson on Foreign Policy, Agriculture, Civil Rights.
90	5/27/56	Press Conference, Santa Claire Hotel, San Jose, California - With Pat Brown after several days campaigning in the California primary. Questions are poor, response is bland and evasive. The press wants a headline on his differences with Kefauver or the GOP and he cannot give them a story.

Tape Recording	Date	Occasion and topics covered
91	1956	Interview with Miss T. Savell, Pensacola, Florida.
92	1956?	Medford, Oregon - On conservation of Natural resources and the Administration's giveaway policy.
93	1956?	Atlanta, Georgia - On Mid-east crisis, a strong pro Israel speech.
94	10/27/56	Gilmore Field, Los Angeles, California
95	2/23/56	Fresno Speech from Memorial Stadium
96	5/4/56	Fontana-Kaiser Steel; Ambassador Press Conference; North American; Pepper Tree Lane, Ontario - Short stops in the Los Angeles area, shopping centers and local festivals. He made fifty speeches of this kind that week.
97	5/5/56	Beverly & Fairfax Part I
98	5/5/56	Will Rogers Park; Beverly & Fairfax Part II; Ramona Gardens; Laurel Canyon & Victory - Works the theme of the GOP having no place in its administration for the little man - the worker, consumer, the old or young. A shopping list speech on need for schools, housing and health care. At Ramona Gardens, he praises the peaceful relations between U.S. and Mexico as a model for peaceful relations around the world. Peace means the recognition of human rights, the right to work and to a good life.
99	5/14/56	Coffee Break Dialogue
100	10/27/56	Political Speech
101	1956	"20 Years of Reason" #1. Sketch by Hollywood actors on Democratic Party.
102	1956?	"20 Years of Reason" #2. Regional Office Opening using motion picture talent.
103	12/16/57	American Civil Liberties Union Speech, Chicago, Illinois.

Tape Recording	Date	Occasion and topics covered
104	3/27/58	International Trade Association, Washington, D.S. - Illustrates the influence of Lady Barbara Ward on Stevenson in this period. Stevenson speaks about when he served as an attorney for multinational businesses, and in this talk, promotes the idea of free trade
105	1/18/59	"The Political Relevance of Moral Principle", Constitution Hall, Washington, D.C.
106	9/14/59	Interview by Mike Wallace
107	9/25/59	Press Conference - Just after his visit to Premier Kruschev in Iowa
108	9/25/59	"Civil War Roundtable" - (1 of 2)
109	9/25/59	"Civil War Roundtable" - (2 of 2) - Tapes 108-109 are on Jesse Fell and Illinois pioneers
110	3/7/60	Press Conference - Santiago, Chile
111	3/19/60	Press Interview - Montevideo, Uruguay
112	3/21/60	Press Conference - Victoria Plaza Hotel, Montevideo, Uruguay
113	3/31/60	Press Conference at ABI Part I
114	4/4/60	Press Conference - Tapes 110-114 were at the time of a highly successful tour of Latin America which was timed to have him out of the U.S. during the early Democratic primaries
115	7/8/60	Interview by Bernard N. Eismann of CBS News - Interviewed before the Democratic Convention, Stevenson provides a good example of how to keep the door open for a nomination without acknowledging a candidacy
116	6/12/61	Radio Nacional's Coverage of Ambassador Stevenson's Arrival in Asuncion, Paraguay

Tape Recording	Date	Occasion and topics covered
117	6/12/61	Press Conference - Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (Statement in English - Portuguese Translation)
118	6/14/61	Press Conference - Santiago, Chile
119	12/1/61	Remarks to Combined Meeting of Community Leaders and U.A.W. Group, U.N. Trusteeship Council - Low key informal discussion of the value of UN as a forum for the resolution of disputes
120	1/31/62	Interview by Vanessa Brown - "A Visit to the U.N. and its Ambassador" (Broadcast by VOH 8/5/62)
121	10/19/62	CBS - This address was made just before the outbreak of the Cuban missile crisis, and during intense discussions at the special executive committee of the National Security Council on a response to the missiles. The speech reveals nothing of this; merely marks the importance of the UN on the 17th anniversary of the Charter
122	10/23/62	Excerpts of AES Speech in Security Council on Cuban Crisis
123	11/17/62	Eulogy of Eleanor Roosevelt
124	2/19/63	Luncheon Council on Foreign Relations, Palmer House, Chicago - Long introduction by the President of the Council on its 40th anniversary. Brief remarks by Mayor Daley. Stevenson speaks on the UN, which has changed greatly since 1945 with a growing agenda and a third world majority
125	5/1/63	Interview with Bruce Munn at U.S.U.N. for U.P.I.
126	5/17/63	Broadcast to Kuwait re astronaut Gordon Cooper
127	10/20/63	Tape of U.N. Day Message
128	10/29/63	"Today" U.N. Remote Interview with Pauline Fredericks

Tape Recording	Date	Occasion and topics covered
129	12/15/63	Statement ABC Radio News
130	6/2/64	National Women's Democratic Club (includes personal poems to Peaches Brown, Esther Peterson, Mrs. Keyserling, Mary Bunting, Barbara Lolling, etc.) Part I
131	6/2/64	National Women's Democratic Club Part II
132	8/26/64	Talk to Visiting Ambassadors (including questions and answers) at Democratic National Convention, Atlantic City, New Jersey
133	10/20/64	Interview with Mitchell Krauss and Oscar Rose for Radio New York Worldwide
134	2/9/65	On Chaim Weizmann for Weizmann Institute - Archives in Israel
135	7/9/65	Declaration Last Speech, Geneva - Moving, evocative speech on "spaceship earth" theme, the need for economic cooperation between developed and developing nations that share a fragile planet
136	7/14/65	Last interview before his death (1 hour before). Interviewer was Thomas Barman, Diplomatic Correspondent for British Broadcasting Corp.
137	No Dates	Speeches during 1960-1965 including five U.N. addresses - (1) Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial at UN 1963; (2) 1960 introduction of Kennedy to convention after nomination; (3) Excerpts from Security Council session during Missile Crisis; (4) Eulogy to Mrs. Roosevelt; (5) Eulogy for Kennedy; (6) Geneva meeting of UN Economics Council 1965 "spaceship earth"; (7) U Thank eulogy for Stevenson
138	No Date	Huntington Park, Lakewood - Short talks at shopping malls during 1956 California primary campaign

Tape Recording	Date	Occasion and topics covered
139*	7/21/52	Democratic Convention Acceptance Speech
140*	8/17/56	Democratic Convention Acceptance Speech

*Numbers 139 and 140 are not from the Princeton collection.